



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

any other quarantinable disease, except a few cases of smallpox. One death from fever was described to me by Dr. Hickman. That was the only case that could have excited any suspicion. It was as follows: A miner, native of the United States, aged 35, died one week before my arrival. He was taken sick with a chill, high fever, and vomiting, and gradually grew worse. There was no diarrhea and no delirium, but the general condition resembled typhoid fever. The spleen was palpably enlarged. Twenty-four hours before death a condition resembling hemorrhagic purpura developed, beginning in the most dependent portions of the body, soon covering nearly all of the body, including the face. There were large hemorrhagic areas in the skin, with bloodless skin spots in between; no petechiæ. Two abscesses, deep cellulitis, developed over both elbows and in the buttocks. The patient died six days after onset. Post-mortem examination showed no internal changes other than enlargement of the Peyers patches and slight splenic enlargement. There was some hypostatic congestion of the lungs. Cultures from the abscesses over the elbows were made by Dr. Brown. These showed pure culture of typhoid bacilli, I was told. There were no inflammatory changes in brain or medulla. A culture was made from the spinal fluid and showed streptococci. The mine surgeons agreed on a diagnosis of typhoid, in a poorly nourished miner, with invasion of the blood by typhoid germs to the extent of producing a typhoidal septicæmia. There had been no other cases like this in camp and none had developed since. The reports from La Cananea had not been regarded as truthful.

I rejoined my station at Los Angeles, Cal., June 11, 1902.

Respectfully,

HILL HASTINGS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

A case of smallpox at Juneau, Alaska.

JUNEAU, ALASKA, June 16, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on last Saturday evening, Mr. H. States was brought home to Juneau from his mining camp supposed to be suffering with measles. On examination it was found to be confluent smallpox in the fifth day of eruption. It was 12 p. m. when he arrived and by 4 a. m. he was removed to a temporary pest tent, and his 3 companions were isolated. The house has been fumigated and every precaution taken to prevent it from spreading. A pesthouse will be built at once. It is supposed that some Indians camped at his mining camp during the winter, as he had been out in the woods for the past four weeks away from any other possible contagion. The only known cases in southeastern Alaska are the two cases reported from Skagway.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL C. LEONHARDT,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

A case of smallpox at Machias, Me.

MACHIAS, ME., June 19, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows: A man from the lumber camps came to my office Monday morning and upon examination I found him to be a smallpox suspect. The board of health for Machias, Me., pronounced the case varioloid, reported at once by wire to the State board of health, and placed the patient in quarantine in our pesthouse. I have visited the patient to-day and found him doing well. Machias, Marshfield, Northfield, and Wesley are now being vaccinated. I think we shall stop the spread of the disease.

Respectfully,

SAM. B. HUNTER,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.